

March, 1988

## Center for Slavic and East European Studies

# Newsletter

Editor, Anne Hawkins 642-9107

361 Stephens Hall  
University of  
California  
Berkeley, CA 94720  
642-3230



~~PROCESSED~~

JUN 08 2006

GTU LIBRARY

### Notes From the Chair NEW MELLON FOUNDATION GRANT

I take great pleasure in announcing a major new stimulus to Russian/Soviet and East European studies at UC Berkeley. The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, already a generous supporter of the University, has awarded UC Berkeley a challenge matching endowment grant on a 3:1 basis: over the next three year period, for every \$3 raised in endowment funds for Russian, Soviet or East European studies at UC Berkeley, the Mellon Foundation will award \$1, up to a total of \$750,000.

Endowment goals include endowed chairs in key disciplines, an endowment for graduate student fellowships, and a special opportunities fund to support visiting faculty appointments, scholarly conferences, etc. All gifts, large and small, will be welcome, and all endowment gifts to any aspect of Russian, Soviet or East European studies at UC Berkeley will count toward the Mellon matching award.

A Mellon Foundation grant of \$500,000 in 1983 enabled the Slavic Center to initiate a five-year program of support for Russian/Soviet and East European study and research. That program has focused on the following categories: visiting faculty, post-doctoral fellowships, graduate student fellowships, faculty research grants, scholarly conferences, the interdisciplinary seminar, the Soviet television project and numerous other Center-related activities. Thanks to an advance from the new Mellon award, the Executive Committee of the Slavic Center will be able to continue support in many of the above-named categories at approximately the same levels for the next three years.

This new Mellon award represents both a generous grant and a new kind of challenge. Previously, the Slavic Center has been successful at winning grants from major foundations and from the US Department of Education in support of fellowships, teaching and research. Those grants cannot be relied on to finance our programs indefinitely. We must insure ourselves against a future reduction of foundation and governmental support for our field. The intent of the new Mellon Foundation award is to provide us with the catalyst for an endowment campaign that will underwrite UC Berkeley's future ability to sustain exemplary research and training in Russian/Soviet and East European studies. We are pleased to announce that a group of "friends of Slavic and East European studies at UC Berkeley" is materializing, composed of both activists and potential donors who are interested in helping us realize our endowment goals. For further information on how you can help, please contact George Breslauer (642-3290), Jack Kollmann (643-6736) or Beth Shepard (642-5245) at the Slavic Center.

On behalf of the faculty and students at UC Berkeley, and on behalf of the Slavic Center Executive Committee, I extend to the Mellon Foundation our thanks for its generous support of Russian/Soviet and East European studies at UC Berkeley.

George W. Breslauer, Chair of the Center

**THE VIEW FROM MAGNITOGORSK**  
**A Talk With Steve Kotkin, Graduate Student**  
**In the Department of History**

Steve Kotkin received US national media attention when his three-part article, "Magnitka Through American Eyes," appeared in the local newspaper of this provincial Soviet city in July, 1987. The article grew out of his research on Magnitogorsk (Soviet nickname Magnitka), an industrial city of 450,000 on the eastern slope of the Urals.

"While in Moscow on an IREX grant," he said, "I went to Magnitogorsk on a "kommandirovka," or "research trip"--an opportunity to travel at the host's expense. I don't know why they decided to let me go; I can't say for certain it was because of glasnost', since most other requests made by IREX on behalf of researchers at the same time were denied. It was, of course, a godsend for my work. I'd been to over 20 cities in the Soviet Union, but this was my first visit to a working-class town. And it's a strange thing," he added. "I'd studied the town for so long--I knew the layout of the streets, the family names, the history--but I have to say, I didn't know what it would be like to go there. I couldn't imagine what kind of people I'd meet, or how they would react to my being there."

As a guest of the Ministry of Higher Education, he was to be housed at a Mining and Metallurgical Institute dormitory. However, at the last minute his accommodations were changed to a five-bedroom cottage built for Americans, now used as a hotel for foreign guests. "I had a shower, a phone, a kitchen, and maids who lived in the building. There was little privacy; I would have much preferred to be in the dorm, where I could have gotten to know more students." When asked if local residents resented his posh lodgings, Steve replied, "No. They're used to foreigners getting special treatment, and they truly wanted me to see the city at its best. In fact, I was still able to make many contacts."

He found himself much in demand. "Everyone wanted some of my time--newspapers, TV stations, and so on. I agreed to all requests, hoping to set an example which would be reciprocated. In the course of doing this, I developed a relationship with some of the people on the editorial board of the newspaper, out of which came the offer to do the article."

He was surprised that the paper printed almost exactly what he had written. "I edited out material which I thought could be embarrassing for my friends there; for example, I avoided talking about the factory. But, as it turned out, the editors wanted to use me as a mouthpiece for issues they would have liked to raise themselves. My coming coincided with their desire to deepen their own glasnost' campaign. Glasnost', you realize, has not penetrated to the provinces in any significant way." His article was widely read, and mail poured into the newspaper offices. Some writers were angry; more were intrigued.

According to Steve, residents have only limited access to foreign newspapers and books. Even a trip to Moscow is an expensive and rare occurrence. "It's an isolated place, and Soviet power is felt very strongly. One could say, 'if you don't believe that Soviet ideology and propaganda work, spend six weeks in Magnitogorsk.'" But he noted, "I found the relative naiveté and idealism somewhat refreshing. Young people in Magnitogorsk aren't as cynical as are their Moscow counterparts. They've had very little contact with the West, and they truly believe in the Revolution--in the power of their country to renew itself."

A fascination with urban life pre-dates his interest in Soviet studies by many years. "I've lived in cities all my life. No matter what the geographical focus, I've always been centered on cities and urban concerns. For several years I've been concentrating on city building in the Soviet Union during the 1930's, trying to answer questions such as these: Where and how were cities built and for what purposes? Who came to live in them, and what was it like for the new residents?" His research has led him to explore problems in demography, urban planning and geography as well as in social history.

As a case study for his dissertation, Steve chose Magnitogorsk for three primary reasons: First, "The period of the first Five-year Plan in the 1930's was a time of heavy industrialization; when the factory at Magnitogorsk was built, it was, by intention, the largest steel plant in the world." Second, "The city was built from scratch. Everything but the iron-ore deposits had to be brought there--the population, the Party, the police, the portraits of Stalin--all of it was carried in. If socialism was built during that period, at Magnitogorsk it was built from the ground up, on empty space." And third, "There is a relative abundance of source material on Magnitogorsk. Soviet factories at the time were designed by foreigners. Many Americans, engineers in particular, worked in the USSR, either because they couldn't find a job here, or because they were sent by their firms. They left a record of their presence; much of that record is located in the US in the form of unpublished material, or in alumni records--that sort of thing. I've been back and forth across the US several times tracking down this material and interviewing people who were there."

Because the city's factory was chosen in the 1930's as one of 26 enterprises to be documented in a History of Factories Project, source material is also relatively plentiful and available in the USSR, a most unusual circumstance. Biographies, photos, interviews and other materials were gathered and preserved in the State archives. "Even today," Steve noted, "every Soviet schoolchild knows Magnitogorsk as the symbol of the first Five-year Plan. All in all, the further I delved into the subject, the more intellectually promising and viable it became." Operating on the assumption that he will be allowed to return, Steve plans to file his dissertation in fall 1988, leaving himself free to travel to Magnitogorsk in the spring on an IREX fellowship.

Steve received his BA in English and history, summa cum laude, from the University of Rochester in 1981. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and has been the recipient of many research and training fellowships from the Social Sciences Research Council (SSRC) and the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX). Steve no longer serves as a TA in the Department of History but devotes most of his time to his dissertation. Believing political activism to be the most important facet of an intellectual career, he participates in graduate student political affairs, as well as in groups sharing his environmental and human rights concerns. He hopes to do research of direct, practical benefit to people.

---

GRADUATE STUDENT IREX AWARDEES FOR 1988-89

UC Berkeley graduate students fared well in this year's IREX long-term research exchange competition; congratulations to all! If we have omitted anyone, please notify us. Here are the nominees: Robert Argenbright, geography; Girish Bhat, history; Catherine Evtuhov, history; Steve Kotkin, history; Tony Swift, history; and David Wolff, history.

## ARNOLD HORELICK VISITS BERKELEY AND STANFORD

Arnold L. Horelick, director of the RAND/UCLA Center For the Study of Soviet International Behavior, Senior Corporate Fellow in Soviet Affairs at RAND, and professor of political science at UCLA, recently lectured and spoke with faculty and students at UC Berkeley and Stanford. A highly respected authority on Soviet foreign and military policy, Professor Horelick's career has bridged the worlds of research, academia and government. In addition to holding previous teaching positions at institutions such as Columbia and Cornell, he served as the National Intelligence Officer for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe from 1977 to 1980. His visit was sponsored jointly by the Berkeley-Stanford Program on Soviet International Behavior (BSPSIB) and the Stanford Center for International Security and Arms Control (CISAC).

On February 4 Professor Horelick spoke at CISAC on "Recent Soviet Approaches Toward Conventional Arms Reductions." He reviewed the "new Soviet thinking" on military affairs, pointing out differing interpretations among Soviet military writers and civilian scholars about such concepts as "reasonable sufficiency" and parity of military forces in the European theater. To provide a background for an understanding of the likely direction of future Soviet approaches to arms control, he examined the post-World War II evolution of Soviet military doctrine and the factors that shaped it (e.g. the USSR's position as the dominant land power, the political constraints on the development and coordination of military power in the West, etc.). He argued that Soviet strategic interests may be better served by a policy which promotes de-nuclearization and political erosion in the Western alliance and which relies more on the USSR's geographic advantages. In Horelick's view, Gorbachev may also believe that the political and economic costs of Moscow's conventional edge are too high. The USSR's superiority in conventional forces is not large enough to provide political leverage, but larger than needed for meeting essential security requirements. And Gorbachev may take a more realistic view than did his predecessors concerning the political limitations of NATO. Horelick speculated that Gorbachev may be willing to trade off some conventional capabilities in exchange for de-nuclearization, a strategy which would amplify the value of the remaining Soviet conventional forces.

At a joint graduate student dinner/seminar at Slavic House in Berkeley on February 4, Professor Horelick talked informally with BSPSIB graduate students about academic and public policy research on Soviet affairs. The broad-ranging discussion closed with Horelick emphasizing the importance of first-rate academic research on the Soviet Union as a standard by which to measure the quality of and assumptions about government-sponsored research in the field.

At a noon luncheon on February 5, Horelick spoke with Berkeley faculty at the Institute of International Studies on the implications of Gorbachev's reform program for US foreign policy. Stressing the uncertainty that exists about the success or failure of Gorbachev's reform program, Horelick noted that the situation today provides a historic opportunity for the US to pursue agreements in areas of mutual interest such as arms control. Horelick also spent time with graduate students discussing individual projects. In sum, both students and faculty found this visit by one of the most distinguished figures in the field to be intellectually stimulating and rewarding.

Richard Remnek,  
Executive Director, BSPSIB

## MORE NOTES FROM THE BERKELEY-STANFORD PROGRAM

### Soviet Scientists Meet With BSPSIB Graduate Students

A group of eight (yes, eight!) Soviet social scientists had a lively and stimulating meeting with a slightly larger group of BSPSIB students on January 26. For ease of communication, it was decided that the Soviets would speak in Russian if they so chose, and their questioners would address them in English.

The discussion ranged over a number of topics but focused particularly on the question of the meaning of "new thinking" in Soviet foreign and military policy. Since the guests hailed from varied backgrounds and from such centers as the Institute of USA/Canada Studies, the Institute for Control Problems, the Institute for Sociological Research and the Institute On the World Economy and International Relations, participants benefited from an unusual breadth of perspective. There was a particularly interesting discussion on the relationship of the institutes to policy-makers in the Soviet Union. The Soviets joked among themselves about such issues as incentives, salary differentials and the relevance of policies to their work.

### Visit By Viktor Kremeniuk To Berkeley

On February 1 a small group of graduate students heard a remarkably detailed and frank discussion on the state of Soviet crisis management research during a visit by Viktor Kremeniuk, a senior analyst from the Institute for USA/Canada Studies. After reviewing current Soviet research topics and methodology in this area, Kremeniuk fielded questions.

Kremeniuk made no attempt to whitewash Soviet intentions in a number of crises. For example, he rejected the notion that ambiguous Soviet behavior on the eve of the Egyptian attack in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war was meant to warn the United States, claiming that the Soviets would never betray an ally that way. His ideas for reducing areas of direct US-Soviet conflict focused on a recognition of differing interests, along with the establishment of rules and the opening of more effective communication channels (similar to the approach taken by Alexander George at Stanford, whose work he praised). He proposed the creation of inter-governmental crisis centers which would allow scholars to maintain ongoing contact with their counterparts in the other capital.

### NAIMARK ON SOVIET MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN GERMANY, 1945-1949

By Lisa Kirschenbaum, Graduate Student  
In the Department of History

At a February 10 Bag Lunch, Norman Naimark discussed his work in progress on the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, 1945-1949. Naimark, a professor of history at Boston University who is currently conducting research at the Hoover Institution and is a visiting professor at Stanford University, focused both on administrative operations and on the nature of day-to-day relations between Soviet officers and the German population.

For Naimark, a "particularly Soviet" aspect of the occupation was its inability to develop a coherent, unified policy. Unlike the Americans, the Soviets routinely worked at cross purposes within their zone: while the military administration (SVOG) attempted to revitalize the German economy, reparations teams responsible only to Moscow worked busily at dismantling the newly-restored factories. Naimark sees such bureaucratic conflict as characteristic of the Stalinist administrative system as a whole, a system which was "good at destroying opposition but...weak in creating and implementing a unified policy."

The question of how the Soviets organized--or failed to organize--their occupation forces leads Naimark to what he considers the more interesting problem of the

social interactions between Soviet troops and German civilians. The inherently contradictory themes of fraternization and rape dominated the Germans' early consciousness of the Russians. Through a study of the social effects of widespread rape, contrasted with the extensive fraternization (prohibited in the Western zone until 1947), he hopes to construct a human history of the post-war period.

Naimark characterized the Soviets as "unconscious representatives of revolution," simultaneously driving off factory owners and revitalizing German culture, and building a socialist society more by instinct than by intention. As opposed to the political scientists, who, he noted, dominate scholarship in this field, Naimark does not concern himself with the creation of the communist system, but explores how and if a distinctly East German society originated in the years 1945-1949.

### JAN NOWAK ON NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE IN POLAND SINCE 1981

By Celia Leckey, Graduate Student  
In the Department of Slavic Languages & Literatures

In his February 12 lecture, "Non-violent Resistance in Poland Since 1981," Jan Nowak discussed the legacy of Solidarity since the imposition of martial law, and Poland's prospects for the future.

While admitting that inside Poland Solidarity is largely viewed as a failed experiment, he asserted that, from the viewpoint of an émigré, the Solidarity movement must be considered an overall success. Solidarity was not a conspiracy to be easily eliminated by the authorities, but a grass-roots movement which left behind, on the one hand, a destabilized, demoralized and defensive Communist party, and on the other hand, the nuts and bolts of a vast dissident information and education network, consisting, among other things, of 400 underground newspapers and 100 publication houses. As a result, the Polish people continue to benefit from the availability of uncensored information, and the government has found it necessary to relax official censorship in order to compete with the opposition for readership. He mentioned the demoralizing effect Solidarity has had on Communist parties of other European nations, notably France and Italy.

Mr. Nowak eloquently described Poland's present economic, biological and ecological plight. The economy is in serious decline, but no improvement is possible without outside financial assistance, no outside financial assistance is possible without freezing wages and raising prices, no such austerity program is possible without the support of the people--and the government doesn't have the support of the people. The health of the people of Poland is poor and growing worse: under-nourishment is widespread; the infant mortality rate is the second highest in Europe; the average life expectancy of women has decreased by eight and one-half years; average height is decreasing; the mood of the people is particularly depressed. Moreover, he maintains that Poland is facing ecological death as early as the beginning of the 21st century: acute environmental neglect has led scientists to expect a catastrophic degree of pollution which could "...turn Poland into a desert in the middle of Europe." It is no wonder that Poland has ceased to be attractive to many Poles, and that one young person in four hopes to emigrate.

Mr. Nowak took the stance that Poland can be saved only by broad, bold reforms generated from within, aided by the financial support of the US and other Western nations. Decrying the tendency toward internal polarization, he advocated cooperation with the government, coupled with continued use of non-violent strategies (primarily strikes) to achieve better working conditions, health services, etc. Mr. Nowak insisted that sweeping changes are needed and needed quickly, because time is running out for Poland. This had a rather disquieting effect on the American and émigré audience. After the lecture, Mr. Nowak autographed copies of his acclaimed book, Courier From Warsaw.

One of three couriers who risked their lives during World War II by taking important messages and documents in and out of occupied Poland, Mr. Nowak was born in Warsaw in 1914. He studied at Poznan University and received a masters in economics. After the war, he worked for the BBC before becoming director of the Polish Section of Radio Free Europe, a post he held until 1976.

---

### THREE CONFERENCES COMING UP IN APRIL

#### Slavic Center Teachers' Conference/April 8-10:

Please see announcement on last page of this issue.

#### Stanford-Berkeley Conference/April 22:

The twelfth annual Stanford-Berkeley Conference, sponsored jointly by the CREEs, Stanford, and the Slavic Center, Berkeley, will be at Stanford this year; the topic: "KNOWLEDGE, POWER AND TRUTH: Scholarship and the Humanities in the Gorbachev Era." The all-day event is free, and no registration is required. The April issue will feature the conference agenda.

#### World Affairs Council Asilomar Conference/April 29-May 1:

Asilomar '88 marks the forty-second annual Asilomar weekend conference on international affairs. This year's speakers include BSPSIB Chair Gail Lapidus, professor of political science, and Arthur Hartman, former US Ambassador to the Soviet Union. For further information call the World Affairs Council at 982-2541.

Note: Student scholarships are available for this event; call the Council for application forms. The scholarship application deadline is MARCH 24.

1988 Spring Discussion Group: The World Affairs Council offers a study group each spring; this year's topic: "MUTUAL MISPERCEPTIONS: A History of the US-USSR Relationship." The group will meet during April and May on Monday evenings; the final session will be led by Center Chair George Breslauer. For more information and application forms, contact the Council. Applications must be in by MARCH 10.

### SUPPORT OPPORTUNITIES/SUMMER LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

#### Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships in Arms Control and Disarmament:

The US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency offers one-year fellowships for dissertation research. Stipends are \$5,000 plus tuition and fees for Ph.D. candidates. The application deadline is MARCH 15, 1988. For more information and application forms contact the Sponsored Projects Office, M-11 Wheeler Hall, UC Berkeley, 642-0120, or write the Office of Public Affairs, US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Washington, DC 20451.

The Santa Cruz Summer Language Institute '88 announces a nine-week program of intensive foreign language study to be held June 20-August 19, 1988, on the UC Santa Cruz campus. Languages offered include Russian, Chinese and German. Tuition is \$995; no UCSC scholarships are available for the above-mentioned languages. For further information and application forms write the Summer Language Institute, Classroom Unit, Room 107, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, 408/429-2524. The Center has a copy of their flyer.

#### Note to Graduating Seniors:

One senior from the humanities, social sciences or natural sciences, graduating in spring, 1988, will be nominated by UC Berkeley to spend the 1988-89 academic year in the Soviet Union studying at Moscow State University on a full fellowship. Fluency in Russian is required. The application deadline is MARCH 14, 1988. Information and application forms are available at the Graduate Fellowship Office, 1 California Hall, 642-0672.

## SF INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL '88 TEAMS UP WITH PFA

The Pacific Film Archive will screen films from the San Francisco International Film Festival '88 in Wheeler Hall Auditorium on the UC Berkeley campus. Brief program descriptions of the nine Soviet and East European films on the roster follow. All prints are from the Film Festival. Also listed are several Festival offerings of interest to our readers which will be shown only in San Francisco at the AMC Kabuki 8 theaters. For further information call PFA at 642-1412, or the Film Festival at 567-4641.

BEGINNING OF AN UNKNOWN ERA (Nachalo nevedomogo veka, USSR, 1967 [released 1987], 80 mins., in Russian with English titles). Two episodes of a three-part film conceived as a memorial for the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. ANGEL (based on Yuri Olesha's story), dramatizes the fate of a small group of fleeing Reds caught behind White lines. HOMELAND (based on Andrei Platonov's story), recalls in a startling succession of black and white images the most experimental silent films. A US premiere. Plays Friday, March 18, at 7:15 pm.

PREFAB STORY (Panelstory, Czechoslovakia, 1979 [released 1987], 100 mins., in Czech with English titles). A black comedy by Vera Chytilova on the unlikely subject of incompetence and corruption surrounding the building of a block of apartments. The film, with its combination of farce and social criticism, displays Chytilova at the height of her powers. A US premiere. Plays Saturday, March 19, at 9:30 pm.

HIGHEST COURT (Augstaka tiesa, USSR, 1987, 69 mins., in Latvian with English titles). A documentary concerning a young man's last months on Death Row. Director Herz Frank condemns a society which kills without examining the origins of crime. A US premiere. Plays Monday, March 21, at 9:15 pm.

SUNDAY PRANKS (Niedziele pgraszki, Poland, 1981 [released 1987], 60 mins., in Polish with English titles). This story about children at play in bombed-out Warsaw takes a macabre turn in Robert Glinski's surreal short feature. A US premiere. Plays Monday, March 21.

THE WAY HOME (USSR, 1981 [released 1987], 83 mins., with English titles). Third in a trilogy of films representing director Aleksandr Rekhviashvili's contemplation of Georgia's past, this allegorical piece encompasses history, legend, religion and politics. It makes use of poems by Bella Akhmadulina; sets are by Amir Kakabadze. A US premiere. Plays Wednesday, March 23, at 7:00 pm.

THE SWIMMER (Plovec, USSR, 1981 [released 1987], 105 mins., with English titles). An offbeat Georgian comedy in stylized form about three generations of swimmers whose mishaps, political and otherwise, are narrated in an almost folktale manner. The story is accompanied by an equally offbeat soundtrack. Written and directed by Irakli Kvirikadze. A US premiere. Plays Thursday, March 24, at 7:00 pm.

THE GREAT RACE (Wielki Bieg, Poland, 1981 [released 1987], 102 mins., in Polish with English titles). An extremely frank criticism of communism in Poland in the early 1950s. Directed by Jerzy Domaradzki, the film is a relentless, witty catalog of corruption and ineptitude at an amateur three-day peace run. Scripted by Feliks Falk. A US premiere. Plays Saturday, March 26, at 3:00 pm.

A SPRING FOR THE THIRSTY (Rodnik dlja zhazhdushchikh, USSR, 1965 [released 1987], 70 mins., in Ukrainian with English titles). This stark, minimal film, austere to the point of abstraction, concerns an old man, his family and the passersby who come to drink at their well. Director Yuri Ilyenko's images alternate between surrealism and an almost documentary realism. A US premiere. Plays Saturday, March 26, at 5:00 pm.

ALICE (Czechoslovakia, 1987, 84 mins., in Czech with English titles). Jan Svankmajer, the Czech master of animation, interprets Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland. Combined live action and puppets lend a magical air to this classic tale of childhood fantasy. Plays Sunday, March 27, at 3:00 pm.

BLIND CHANCE (Przypadek, Poland, 1982 [released 1987], 122 mins., in Polish

with English titles). Director Krzysztof Kieslowski presents viewers with three alternate possible incidents in the life of a young medical student, the outcome of each assuring a radically different future for the young man. An unusual format, with broad political and social implications, plus a shock ending. Plays Sunday, March 27, at 7:00 pm.

At the Kabuki 8:

MAGYAR STORIES (Hungary, 1987, 126 mins., in Hungarian with English titles). A daring look at the reprisals which followed the Soviet victory over the participants in the 1956 uprising. Directed by Pal Schiffer and Balint Magyar. A US premiere. Plays 18-19-20 March.

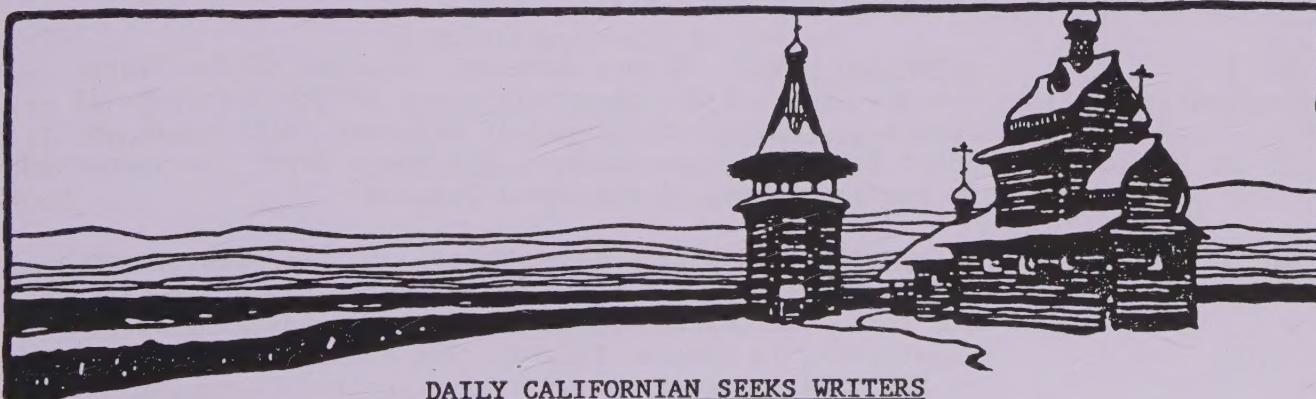
ASYA'S HAPPINESS (Istoriya as: klyachimol, USSR, 1966 [released 1987], 90 mins., in Russian with English titles). Directed by Andrei Mikhalkov Konchalovsky, ASYA'S HAPPINESS celebrates the endurance and spiritual strength of a farm girl who undergoes an ordeal alone, in rural poverty. A US premiere. Plays Sunday, March 20.

KOMISSAR (Komissar, USSR, 1967 [released 1987], 110 mins., in Russian with English titles). Aleksandr Askoldov's condemnation of anti-Semitism tells of a Red Army commissar who finds herself living with a small-town Jewish family while civil war rages around them. A US premiere. Plays twice on Sunday, March 27.

SLAVYANKA MILLENNIUM CHORUS TO PERFORM  
RACHMANINOV'S VESPERS

The SF Russian men's chorus, Slavyanka, has added 70 voices for its two performances of Rachmaninov's Vespers in honor of the millennium of Christianity among the East Slavs.

A masterpiece of the Russian liturgical choral tradition, the unaccompanied work premiered in 1915 and had only a few performances in pre-Revolutionary Russia. Working from the original Slavonic score, the chorus is receiving assistance in pronunciation from native Russian-speaking members, some of whom have Russian Orthodox backgrounds. The Slavyanka Millennium Chorus is directed by Paul Andrews. Vespers will be performed at Grace Cathedral in San Francisco on March 20, and at Stanford Memorial Chapel in Palo Alto on March 27. See the calendar for times and ticket information.



DAILY CALIFORNIAN SEEKS WRITERS

Jeff Hoffman, International Editor of the Daily Californian, encourages graduate students and visiting scholars to contribute articles to the paper's weekly international page. He is especially interested in submissions on current trends and events, as well as on international political and economic relations in the USSR and East European countries. Pay is \$20-\$30 per piece. You may contact him by calling 548-8300.

Center for Slavic and East European Studies

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Feb 22 - Mar 21  
Main Library  
2nd fl corridor  
UC Berkeley

1 - 6 March  
Golden Gate Theater  
One Taylor St SF

Wed Mar 2  
442 Stephens  
NOON

Mon Mar 7  
Inst. of Industrial  
Relations, 2521  
Channing Way, Berk  
4:30-6:30 pm

Tues Mar 8  
Slavic House  
2347 Prospect St  
Berkeley  
4:30-5:30 pm

8 - 11 Mar  
Lobby, Zellerbach  
Playhouse  
UCB

Wed Mar 9  
442 Stephens  
NOON

Wed Mar 9  
Rm 117 Dwinelle  
UCB  
1:00-3:00

Fri Mar 11  
Slavic House  
2347 Prospect St Berk

EXHIBIT: A display honoring Joseph Brodsky, Nobel Laureate. Compiled by Elena Balashova and other members of the library staff, the presentation includes books and photographs chronicling the poet's life and work. Call the information desk at 643-9999 for library hours.

DANCE: The Ukrainian State Dance Company in a seven-performance engagement. Tickets at Ticketron and other major agencies. For performance times and further information, call the theater at 776-9211.

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Song Jinhai, a visiting research associate at the Center, will speak on "Sino-Soviet Relations: Past, Present and Future." She is a lecturer on Soviet foreign relations at the Institute of Soviet and East European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing.

LECTURE/SEMINAR: Gregory Grossman, professor of economics at UC Berkeley, will speak on "Labor Aspects of Gorbachev's Economic Reforms." The seminar will be followed by a no-host dinner at a nearby restaurant.

COLLOQUIUM: Slavic House initiates a series of informal talks: speaker TBA.

EXHIBIT: An exhibition of production photos from Leszek Mądzik's work with Scena Plastyczna (see below: Wednesday, March 9). Call the Department of Dramatic Art for further information at 642-1677.

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Elemer Hankiss, director of the Center for the Study of Sociological Values at the Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, will speak on "East European Alternatives: Are There Any?" Co-sponsored by the Department of Political Science.

SLIDE/VIDEO LECTURE: Leszek Mądzik, Polish director and designer, will give a slide and video presentation of his work. Mr. Mądzik is the artistic director of Scena Plastyczna, in Lublin, Poland. The event is co-sponsored by the Department of Dramatic Art and the Slavic Center.

PARTY: Slavic House will host a spring party in honor of International Women's Day.

Tues Mar 15  
Slavic House  
2347 Prospect St  
Berkeley  
4:30-5:30 pm

COLLOQUIUM: Robert Hughes, professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at UCB, will speak on the theme of the influence of Italy on Russian literature. Wine and cheese will be served.

Wed Mar 16  
442 Stephens  
NOON

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Maryjane Osa, Ph.D. candidate in sociology at the University of Chicago, will speak on "L'Eglise d'Etat and the Popular Church: Roman Catholicism in Poland and Hungary." Co-sponsored by the Department of Sociology.

Thurs Mar 17  
219 Dwinelle  
UCB  
NOON

POETRY READING: Arkady Dragomoschenko will read from his works (in Russian). Born in 1946, Mr. Dragomoschenko is a Leningrad poet and founding member of "Club 81," an officially recognized group of "unofficial" writers. His work has been published extensively in Samizdat journals; a first collection of his poetry is scheduled for publication in 1988.

Thurs Mar 17  
Y House  
2600 Bancroft Way  
reception: 7:15 pm  
program: 8:00 pm

LECTURE: Gregory Grossman, professor of economics at UC Berkeley, will speak on "Gorbachev's Economic Program." Tickets for the event, sponsored by the World Affairs Council of Northern California, are \$4 members, \$5 non-members. Contact Susan Nakamura at 982-3778 for further information.

Sun Mar 20  
Grace Cathedral  
SF 5:00 pm

CONCERT: The Slavyanka Millennium Chorus, a mixed choral group of 100 voices, performs Rachmaninov's Vespers (see article in this issue). Admission: \$10 general, \$7 seniors and students. Tickets at the door or through BASS. For more information call 826-0838.

Sun Mar 20  
SF Jewish Comm Cntr  
3200 California St SF  
5:00 pm

LECTURE: Soviet émigré author Igor Yefimov will speak on "Who Killed President Kennedy?" The author of Kennedy, Oswald, Castro, and Khrushchev was a well-known writer in the USSR prior to his emigration to the West; he now heads The Hermitage, a publishing company which he founded in 1981. Admission is \$5 regular and \$3 students. Refreshments will be served.

Mon Mar 21  
117 Dwinelle  
UCB  
NOON

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Center Executive Director Jack Kollmann will give a slide-illustrated presentation on "What's 'Russian' About Russian Icons? In Celebration of the Millennium of Christianity Among the East Slavs, 988-1988."

Tues Mar 22  
Slavic House  
2347 Prospect St  
Berkeley  
4:30-5:30 pm

COLLOQUIUM: Martin Malia, professor of history at UC Berkeley, will speak on the theme of Western and Eastern Views of Soviet History.

Wed Mar 23  
442 Stephens  
NOON

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Michael Gelb, Slavic Center Mellon post-doctoral fellow, will speak on "Mass Politics Under Stalinism."

Wed Mar 23  
Dominican College  
San Rafael  
reception: 6:00 pm  
dinner: 6:45 pm  
program: 7:30 pm

LECTURE: Paul Zinner, professor of political science at UC Davis, will speak on "Trends in US/Soviet Relations." For tickets and reservations call Susan Nakamura at the Council at 982-3778.

Thurs Mar 24  
The Sather Room  
3205 Dwinelle  
UCB  
NOON

LECTURE: Elizabeth Valkenier, adjunct professor and research fellow at the Harriman Institute, Columbia, will speak on "Repin and the Renovation of Russian Art."

Sun Mar 27  
Stanford Mem Chapel  
Palo Alto  
8:00 pm

CONCERT: The Slavyanka Millennium Chorus performs Rachmaninov's Vespers. See Calendar listing for March 20 and article in this issue for more information.

CENTER FOR SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES  
ANNUAL OUTREACH CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS, APRIL 8-10, 1988

THE GORBACHEV ERA: AN UPDATE

PROGRAM

Friday, April 8

**Introductory Remarks**

GEORGE W. BRESLAUER, chair, Center for Slavic and East European Studies, UCB

**Perestroika on Soviet Television**

JACK KOLLMANN, executive director, Center for Slavic and East European Studies, UCB

**Perestroika in the Provinces: Armenia, Azerbaizhan, the Urals**

STEPHEN KOTKIN AND MARK SAROYAN, doctoral candidates at UC Berkeley, recently returned from extended stays in the USSR as exchange researchers, and will discuss their unique personal impressions of *perestroika*.

Saturday, April 9

**Five Images of the Soviet Future**

GEORGE W. BRESLAUER, associate professor of political science and chair, Center for Slavic and East European Studies, UC Berkeley

**How Weak Is The Soviet Economy? How Significant Is Reform?**

GREGORY GROSSMAN, professor of economics, UC Berkeley

**The Contemporary Cultural Scene**

GREGORY FREIDIN, associate professor of Slavic languages and literatures, Stanford

**From Summit to Summit: INF, START, SDI and Arms Control**

COIT D. BLACKER, acting associate professor of political science, and associate director, Center for International Security and Arms Control, Stanford

**Foreign Trade and Prospects for Joint Ventures**

RICHARD BUXTAUM, professor of law, Boalt Hall, UC Berkeley

Panel Discussion

Sunday, April 10

**Gorbachev and the Leninist Regime World**

KENNETH JOWITT, professor of political science, UC Berkeley

**Soviet Policy in the Third World**

RICHARD REMNEK, executive director, Berkeley-Stanford Program on Soviet International Behavior, UC Berkeley

**How New is the "New Political Thinking?"**

JONATHAN HASLAM, visiting associate professor of political science, UC Berkeley

Panel Discussion

Call the Slavic Center for further information at 642-3230.

Center for Slavic and East European Studies  
361 Stephens Hall  
University of California  
Berkeley, CA 94720  
IV 03

FIRST CLASS